

DR. L. R. DODDS, B. A.
Dental Surgeon
308 Tegler Building.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

IRMA TIMES

IRMA DISTRICT
Irma District is one of the best mixed farming districts in the West. Good soil, Good water, good grass, natural gas and Good Oil Indications. Good railroad facilities and good people. Boost for your district. Plenty of good farms awaiting development.
110 miles east of Edmonton
200 miles west of Saskatoon

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Circulating Throughout Jarrow, Kinella, Orbindale, Zoldavara, Fabyan, Clark Manor, and Irma District.

Vol. 5; No. 26

Irma, Alberta, Friday, September 30th, 1921

\$2.00 Per Year in Advance

ROSS McFARLAND TAKES UNTO HIM- SELF A WIFE

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Riley, ten miles south of Irma, Miss Anna Riley and Mr. Ross McFarland, of Irma, were united in marriage last Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Goddard, of Hurdley, performing the wedding ceremony. A number of relatives of the bride and groom were guests at the wedding and gave the happy couple a large assortment of useful and costly wedding gifts. The newlyweds left on the evening train for Vancouver and other coast points on a honeymoon trip. They expect to be at home in Irma after October 15th.

Must Have Name On Voters' List Or Cannot Vote

The war time elections act of 1917 is dead and gone forever and will have no application to the forthcoming elections. Nor will the Scott Act and elections list be of any legal force.

Under the new elections act a British subject by birth or naturalization is entitled to vote if he or she is 21 years of age, resident in Canada for one year and in the constituency for two months at the time of the issue of the writ. In cities and towns of over 2500 population a person to be allowed to vote must have his or her name entered on the voters list before election day.

In towns and villages of 2500 or less of population and in rural municipalities, persons otherwise qualified whose names are not on the lists may vote by declaring on election day that they are entitled to vote, and at the same time have a voter resident in the same poll whose name is on the list, swear or declare to the qualifications of the applicant.

Once the election writs are issued, lists will be revised in every polling division in Canada, and the basis of these lists will be the provincial lists as used in provincial elections any time within the past two years, except in such provinces, where, since the provincial elections, new lists have been prepared by sheriffs or municipal or other officials, for or as a basis of provincial lists. To any such provincial lists will be added names of persons now qualified and names of non-qualified persons may be struck off. In provinces where there are no provincial lists, then the lists are to be wholly prepared for the present elections. Notices will be posted in all the polling divisions, rural and urban, setting forth the days given to the revision of the lists.

The rural registrars will furnish a typewritten or hand written copy of his or her preliminary list, fifteen days before polling, to each candidate, and a copy of the additions not later than six o'clock the morning of the polling. The rural lists will not be printed as they are really open until the polls close election day.

In cities and towns and villages of over 2500 population, the revising officer shall provide for the printing of the lists and deliver copies to the candidates at least four days before polling day.

In this regard it is well to remember that in urban municipalities, the names are only added by application in person, while in rural divisions the registrar adds of his or her own accord, and also will add names submitted to him, if he or she is satisfied that they are entitled to be added, and provision also is made for a duly qualified person to get his or her name on before the deputy returning officer on election day and vote. There is no such provision in cities, towns or villages over 2500 population. In those, if a person's name is not on the list before election day, he or she cannot vote.

EDMONTON TO WELCOME NEW M.L.A.'s, OCT. 6

A reception and ball is being given tendered to Prime Minister Greenfield and the members of the Executive Council and Legislature of Alberta, and their wives and families, in the Prince of Wales Armouries, Edmonton, on Thursday, October 6, at 8.30 P. M. A splendid programme has been arranged, including community singing, dancing, and special features by the Rotary, Kiwanis and Gypsy Clubs. The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra, assisted by members from the 49th Battalion and G. W. V. A. Bands, will furnish the music and give a special concert number.

Prime Minister Greenfield will address the assembly at 9.30 P. M. The event will be entirely informal, and any information desired, or tickets, may be secured from W. J. Stark, Exhibition Office, Edmonton, who has been appointed Secretary-Manager of this event on behalf of the Board of Trade and the allied organizations which are responsible for this reception.

THE DRY WEATHER WILL PERMIT THRESHING IN WEST

Operations Have Been Delayed By The Recent Rains

Threshing operations which have been delayed for nearly two weeks throughout the three prairie provinces have been resumed during the past few days, according to an official report, which states that good drying weather has prevailed since the last week end.

In Manitoba, farmers in some localities resumed threshing without regard to condition of stocks, in order to hold the threshers. A reduction in the grade in reported from some sections owing to sprouting.

In Saskatchewan, where farmers in isolated instances had gone ahead with threshing, they have had to accept twenty-five cents to thirty cents per bushel less from elevator companies, owing to uncertainty as to how the grain will ultimately turn out.

MISS INEZ FENTON WILL ATTEND ALBERTA COLLEGE

On Friday evening, Sept. 23rd, Mrs. J. W. Graydon held a farewell supper for Miss Inez Fenton who left the following Tuesday for Edmonton to attend Alberta college. Supper was served at seven o'clock after which a delightful evening was spent with games and music. Among the guests present were the Misses Barker, Maguire, Murphy, and Coker.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders are invited for the building of a frame barn 28ft by 30ft on our site within the Village of Irma. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, to whom sealed Tenders, are to be delivered not later than Oct. 12th, 1921.

The Trustee Board reserves the right to reject the lowest or any tender.

Irma Secondary Consolidated S. D. No. 1. J. W. Wyatt Sec. Treas.

LATEST FARM MACHINE.

The latest in farm implements is a combination binder and threshing machine. A demonstration was given near Toronto the other day in a field of barley. The machine drawn by a tractor and operated by a 27 horsepower motor cuts a 12-foot swath, forces the cut grain into a miniature threshing outfit and pours the cleaned threshed grain into one bag and the screenings into another.

McDowell can get you a price any time of day by phone on that car of grain.

TALPEY'S SON KILLED WHILE SHOOTING DUCKS

George Tolpey, seventeen year old son of C. A. Tolpey, of the Tolpey Oil Co., drilling in the Birch Lake district, was instantly killed last Thursday afternoon at 8.30 by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while out hunting ducks in company with his father. The son had returned to the auto nearby and sat down in the front seat to rest, pulling the gun in after him with the barrel pointing towards him. The trigger caught in some way on the side of the car and discharged the shell, the shot entering the side of the lower jaw and tore a jagged hole in the boy's head. The report of the gun was heard by his father who was some distance away and he called to the boy but receiving no answer walked over to the car and found his son dead. Police officials and the coroner from Viking were called and their verdict was that the shooting was entirely accidental. The body was removed to Viking to the Hennessey undertaking parlors and prepared for shipment to his home at Calgary Friday morning.

The boy was an only child and was the idol of his parents. The blow was an exceedingly hard one for Mr. Tolpey to bear up under, and the mother collapsed upon receiving the news of her boy's sudden and terrible death.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FIRMS CUT THEIR PRICES

Two of the leading Canadian firms manufacturing farm implements, the Massey-Harris Co. and the Cockshutt Plow Co., have announced reductions in prices that will prevail next year. The new prices will average about 20 percent lower than prices prevailing at the present time and will apply to all finished implements stored at the different branches throughout Canada.

The reductions are based upon estimates of the lower cost of production, although the implements now being offered for sale were produced under high cost conditions.

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the Judgement and Final Order for Sale, there will be offered for sale by John William Stuart, Auctioneer, at the Post Office in the Village of Irma in the Province of Alberta, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1921, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon:

The North East quarter Section two (2) in Township forty-four (44) Range nine (9) West of the Fourth Meridian as described in Certificate of Title No. 144 M. 37, and with reservations and exceptions as in the said Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the said lands are situated about fourteen miles from Irma on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and about ten miles from Hardisty on the Canadian Pacific Railway at which points there are elevators and Post-Offices.

That the soil is sandy loam with sandy sub-soil, about eighty acres have been cultivated but not cropped in 1921. The land is fenced with two and three wires in fair repair. There is a small dwelling house on the lands.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid and to the taxes for 1921.

The terms of payment are ten per cent cash on the day of sale and balance in sixty days thereafter, without interest or the purchaser shall pay ten per cent of the purchase price cash, execute a mortgage of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) in favor of the Plaintiff for three years at ten per cent in equal annual payments on the 1st day of November, 1922, 1923 and 1924 and the balance without interest in sixty days after the date of sale.

In other respects the standing conditions of sale of the Supreme Court of Alberta as approved by the Master will govern.

Further particulars may be had from Humphrey P. May, Barrister at Law, Wainwright, Alberta, Solicitor for the Vendor.

Approved: H. C. T. L. J.

"R. P. Wallace," C. C. 26-8

Rumors of New Oil Rigs Com- ing To District

The Times has been expecting some developments in the Oil situation for some time and rumors of new outfits coming in and new wells being started have been arriving from different sources. So far we have been unable to get anything definite to publish, but expect before long to be able to state where one of the biggest rigs in Canada will be located, near Irma. Rumor has it that a large rotary rig with a 112 foot derrick has been ordered shipped to Irma. As soon as this or any other rigs arrive we will publish full details.

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY STRIKES HEAVY BLOW OF GAS AT POUCE COUPE

Winnipeg, Sept. 28th.—The senior officials of the Imperial Oil Company now visiting said tonight they had received advices today, informing them that after drilling in the Pouce Coupe country, in the foothills west of Northern Alberta for about three months, a flow of gas of two million feet has been struck at a depth of 1650 feet. The well drilled there is one of the twenty or so experimental operations undertaken by the company in the more or less contiguous country in western Canada, with a view to proving up the oil value of that entire western field. The company has 70,000 acres of land in the district and they are now working to try to prove the field.

TRAIL RANGERS

There will be a meeting of the Agrícola Trail Rangers on Saturday night, Sept. 30th, at 8 o'clock.

Business: Nomination of new officers.

IRMA ITEMS

The Imperial Oil Co. have had their storage tanks painted.

Mr. C. Clark left last Sunday for Nova Scotia.

Mr. J. W. Graydon has returned from a buying trip to Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jones of Viking spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Jones.

The Canadian National have repaired the road west of the elevators. Five cars of gravel have been spread in the road.

If you want every last nickel in your car of grain see McDowell, he is buying track car loads for W. Ross Alger & Co., Edmonton.

Mr. F. W. Watkinson has had Mr. Stott give his house a coat of paint, which has added greatly to its appearance.

Mr. W. O. Eaton returned to Irma last Saturday after spending about one year in Ontario. Omar intends returning after the threshing season is over.

Mr. H. Bjerkhoel has rented his three quarter section farm in the Coal Springs district to Goodrich Brothers and intends having a sale of his stock, implements and furniture. A trip to the States.

Irma church was filled to capacity last Sunday night. Miss Edna McLellan, missionary from Corea gave a very interesting talk on mission work in Corea, where she has spent seven years and is now returning after a year's furlough in the East.

Alberta conditions are reported more favorable generally, and threshing again under way. Many points have completed threshing and, taking the whole of the province, probably forty to fifty per cent is accomplished.

Dr. L. R. Dodds who recently had a dental practice in Irma has become associated in practice with Dr. M. A. McIntyre at 308 Tegler Building, Edmonton and will be pleased to see any of his Irma friends at this address.

The ideal weather the last few days has helped threshing and with a couple more weeks of good weather most of the grain in stocks will be threshed. Owing to the shortage of help a lot of the grain will not be shipped till threshing is finished.

Buy From Us For Less

FOR THE LADIES—

We have just received a splendid range of Corsets and can you both the quality and price are better than usual.

FOR THE MEN—

Two new lines of All Wool Combination Underwear much lower in price than last year. The quality is excellent and they are both nice, warm comfortable goods.

GROCERIES

Now that we are selling for cash we can do even better than ever both in price and quality. We invite you to bring in your orders and let us show you what we can do.

PRESERVING FRUITS

We expect next week to about clean up the fruits for canning. Have you bought yours yet?

We can ship your Live Poultry and obtain the highest price going. We also supply the crates.

We are agents for all U. G. G. Co. goods. If you require any, see us.

IRMA CO-OPERATIVE CO., LIMITED

J. W. GRAYDON, Mgr.

Irma - Alberta

QUALITY ...Merchandise...

Why not buy lines of Merchandise that are Standard in every sense of the word. Goods that you know are the very best in their lines. There is nothing to be made in buying goods of unknown quality.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

We have a full line of both Stanfield and Hewsons Underwear in Combinations and two piece. The very best kind of goods in the three different weights.

LADIES UNDERWEAR

For the women who is desirous of the best and finest in Pure Wool Underwear. Let us show you the celebrated "Jaeger" line. They come in a big range of styles and we would just like you to see them. They are so different.

STAPLE SHOES

Everyday Shoes for Men, the Women and the Children. A great big new line of the celebrated "Hydro City" Solid and All Leather Shoes. And, the prices are just as reasonable as can be.

Men's Fine Shoes

A "SLATER" Shoe for Fall? We have just opened a nice range of this celebrated shoe in medium price, goods. All sizes, a big range of styles in both black and brown.

**J. C. McFarland
COMPANY**
Irma - Alberta

PIPE or PIPELESS HECLA MELLOWAIR FURNACE

A house is only as good as its heating plant — a HECLA means guaranteed economical heating to any house.

Send this Coupon for Free Facts TO-NIGHT!

CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LIMITED - WINNIPEG

Send me, free, all particulars about HECLA (Pipe or Pipeless) Furnace.

Name _____ Address _____

England's Traditions

In a young and new country like Canada, and especially when the population is of a most cosmopolitan character, a regular polyglot of language and races, there is apt to develop a feeling akin to contempt for the historical past and those traditions of older lands which have been handed down from generation to generation and become woven into and a part of the national character. There is liable to be an impatience with all that savors of precedent and a scorn of reliance upon long tried principles and policies which have brought the race to where it is today, enlarged its freedom and protected its liberties.

Granted that it would be a mistake for any new country to supinely rely upon and slavishly follow in the footsteps of older lands and their historical past admitting that only by new departures, by blazing new trails, by a courageous initiative, can there be progress—it is none the less true that in the forward march the safe, the prudent course is to retain a strong anchor in the past, to press onward, not by the adoption of revolutionary methods, but through wise evolution, profiting by the mistakes and lessons of the past, but inspired by the glorious traditions and achievements of our forefathers and guided by their ripened experience and wisdom.

What made England the bulwark of the Allied cause throughout the long drawn out years of the Great War? Why was it that Germany feared England more than all her other enemies combined? And why is it that in these trying first years of peace in the world turned topsy turvy it is to England the whole world looks to carry the major portion of the world's burden and work out the world's salvation.

It is not that the men and women of the English race are so much more clever than those of other races; it is not that they are, taken as a whole, intellectually superior; it is not that they are gifted above all other peoples. No, it is not because of these things. But it is because there is grounded in the people of England—not merely those now living within the confines of England, but in all parts of the world—the great traditions of England, the inspiration of England's literature, the lives, the words, the deeds of England's great men. It is these traditions as established by England's sailors, "Women and children first," and "the captain was the last to leave the sinking ship," that has maintained unblemished England's mercantile service and made her naval supremacy no threat to the world. "England never knows when she is beaten," impatiently declared one of her greatest enemies in a bygone age, and that tradition remained with the soldiers and sailors of Greater England throughout the Great War, even in the darkest days, impelling them on to snatch victory from the very jaws of defeat.

Strong, stern, implacable in battle, England is ever chivalrous toward a brave but defeated foe. An Englishman admires a good fighter and is the first to admit his good qualities, whether it be on the battlefield or the field of sport. English sport the world over is a synonym for "fair play." "Fair play" has become a national characteristic.

Down through the centuries England, while tenacious of her own rights and privileges, has frankly recognized the rights and privileges of others. Even when an autocratic sovereign has on occasion done wrong and persisted in it, the real heart of England has opposed that wrong. In a word it is a tradition of England to be just, and even those who condemn some of her policies in past centuries must, in truth, recognize that in those less enlightened years England was in advance of other countries, plodding on toward a brighter, better day.

From these traditions there has grown and developed a strong national character, a national pride, a high sense of national honor. When England gives her word, all nations recognize that she will keep it. Belgium relied upon the word of England in 1914, and did not rely in vain. Germany, alone, failed to realize that England's pledges are made to be kept and not treated as scraps of paper. Only recently, during the world-wide discussion of the question of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, Lloyd George again silenced all critics when, after pointing out how Japan had faithfully fulfilled her obligations during the Great War and made possible England's great effort in France without the handicap of guarding the Pacific, he asked: "Shall England, having accepted this assistance when it was so urgently needed, turn round and refuse to maintain the mutual obligation now that England does not require it?" Englishmen emphatically answered, no.

England's traditions are the source of England's strength and England's greatness. They are the warp and woof of the national character. Without them in these days of world upheaval England and the British Empire might easily be rent asunder and go down in the oblivion of other great empires of the past. No country can truly call itself a nation until it has achieved great traditions. Despite all the horror, suffering and loss of the Great War, it has at least conferred this benefit on Canada that it has given our people one great tradition, one that will live forever and will leave an indelible impression on all future generations of Canadians.

Accredited Herds

Sixty Thousand Dollars a Month Has Been Spent in this Work.

Since September, 1919, the "accredited herd" plan has been partly in operation in the Dominion. The system originated among breeders in the United States who had recognized for a long time the serious inroads which tuberculosis had been making in their herds and in 1917 the Federal Government adopted their suggestions. There are in Canada at present about 17 accredited herds, that is, herds which have undergone the three, semi-annual tuberculin tests, and have been proved disease free. Their distribution among the provinces is significant. British Columbia has 7, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 2 each, and Quebec has 4. For the last three months an expenditure at the rate of \$60,000 a month has been made on this head, but it is understood that owing to the general financial stringency, the work cannot be continued at this rate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

Rye in Drought Areas

Expected There Will Be One Million Acres Sown in Rye this Year.

M. A. Brown, of the Western Canada Colonization Association, who has returned from a tour of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, where he took part in the campaign for increased fall rye acreage in the drought areas, stated that it is expected there will be one million acres sown in rye this year. Fully 50 per cent. of the farmers in these districts will seed a portion of their land to this crop. Results of farmers who have tried rye are all in favor of the crop for the drought areas, he said.

Fish in Abundance

Abundance of fish is reported from all points on the southern portion of the Labrador coast and numerous schooners are returning to Newfoundland ports with full cargoes. It is also anticipated that the bank fishery on the west coast of Newfoundland will be the best for many years.

By making your purchases from your home merchant you are contributing direct to the prosperity of the community in which you live. The Spaniards consider Tuesday an unlucky day for marriages.

Fighting Grasshoppers

Tremendous Amount of Material Used in Waging War Against Plague.

The fight against the grasshoppers for 1921 has been finished in Saskatchewan, but a still greater battle over a larger area is in sight for next year, according to officials of the department of agriculture. The total amount of materials mixed into poison this summer is staggering and include 3,024 tons of bran; 100 carloads of sawdust; 361,233 pounds of arsenic; 10,100 pounds of paris green; 92,360 gallons of molasses; 895 barrels of salt.

You May Have Kidney Trouble and Not Know It

If your back aches and you suffer from dragging limbs, it is an evidence your kidneys may not be acting just right. What you need is a course with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They contain both Maltose and Butter and act very beneficially upon the liver and kidneys. "I was bothered a great deal with my kidneys, but my quick relief from Dr. Hamilton's Pills. My trouble manifested itself by pain in the back and by constant headache. I quickly recovered after using a few boxes of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They brought me health, strength and vigor. I feel everywhere. E. C. or The Catarthozone Co., Montreal.

New Gallipoli Incident Told

An Interesting Bit of War History Concerning the Evacuation.

Lord Northcliffe recently revealed an interesting bit of war history concerning the evacuation of Gallipoli. The hero of the story was Keith Murdoch, an Australian journalist, who is returning home to become editor of the Melbourne Herald, and the occasion of the telling of it was a luncheon given to Murdoch by the Times.

"It is an open secret," said Lord Northcliffe in proposing Mr. Murdoch's health, "that it was due to his initiative that the Australians and the rest were removed from Gallipoli. Coming to Europe for the first time he went to Gallipoli peninsula and for the first time the truth was revealed."

"He brought a despatch, a very terrible despatch which I believe was intended to be sent to Australia. It showed that despatch to me and I suggested that the time which would be spent in carrying that despatch record the Anzacs could be better used for the purpose of immediate action."

"I asked him to take it to Lloyd George and one of the finest pieces of work the Prime Minister did in the war was to circulate the document to the whole cabinet, which then constituted twenty persons. As a result of Keith Murdoch's dispatch immediate action was taken and that terrible story was concluded."

Ever induced Adam to eat, but he took to drink of his own accord.

GOOD HEALTH CAN BE YOURS

If Your Blood Supply Is Kept Rich and Red.

It is a waste of time and money to fight merely the signs of disease; in the long run you are probably worse off than when you started. What is far more important is that you should intelligently examine the various symptoms and trace the cause. When you remove the cause, health will be yours. For example, anemic people often endure months of suffering while treating its symptoms, such as indigestion, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and exhaustion after any small effort.

The apparent stomach and heart troubles are generally nothing more than the result of an insufficient supply of pure blood. This anemic state may have followed some previous illness, or an attack of influenza or it may have arisen from overwork, worry or too little fresh air. To obtain good health the simple and proper course is to build up the blood, but to do this you must select a reliable remedy with a reputation such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills enrich the blood which carries nourishment to all the organs of the body and enables them to perform their normal work.

Thousands of men and women have proved this for themselves. One of these is Mrs. T. Flynn, R.R. No. 1, Erieville, Ont., who says: "Last spring I got into a badly run down condition. I had no energy; work left me exhausted, and the least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to give them a trial and get a half dozen boxes. I had not been taking the pills long when I felt a decided improvement in my condition and by the time I had used the six boxes I could do my housework with ease. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all weak people."

You can get these pills through a dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

W. N. U. 1384

To Make Cool Drinks

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH

An Acknowledged Expert in All Matters Pertaining to Household Management.

Since prohibition, clever folks are concealing satisfying drinks for summer porch serving. And the writer has endeavored to collect the recipes of the more attractive ones.

Here is one called blackberry fizz. A quart of blackberries is stewed in just a little water until soft and broken. These are strained and sweetened and then bottled or canned for future use, if the juice is not to be used at once. To make the drink, pour one-third of a glass of blackberry syrup into a chilled glass. Add a tablespoon of lemon juice and some crushed ice. Then fill the glass to the top with ginger ale.

Fruit punch is sometimes found flat and lacking in flavor, while it may contain choice ingredients. This may be overcome by the addition of a little orange-peel tea infusion. A rounding tablespoon of tea steeped in a quart of boiling water for five minutes is a desirable addition to the average gallon of punch.

Here are the proportions for a punch to serve twenty-five with probably two cups of punch each: To the juice of twenty oranges and twelve lemons, add a pound of granulated sugar and boil five minutes. Cool and then add the contents of one No. 10 can of grated pineapple.

Add a quart of cold tea infusion and the quart of either plain water or Apollinaris. The punch should be thoroughly chilled before serving. It may be necessary to add more sugar. Marshmallow cherries may be added without their juice. The latter will change the color.

Of course these are always unexciting occasions. A bit of pineapple and a couple of cherries make a real festive drink out of an otherwise commonplace drink. Iced tea, iced coffee and iced cocoa will ever be summer drink favorites. To be at their best they must be properly made and attractively served.

Tea should be freshly made—steeped in boiling water for four minutes. The best results seem to come from pouring hot tea over ice into the serving glass.

Lemon is usually used with iced tea. The lemon should be thinly sliced. Powdered sugar is added. Iced coffee likewise is made from fresh hot coffee poured over enough ice to both cool and chill it. Iced cocoa may be allowed to cool before it is chilled by ice. Whipped cream is served with both iced coffee and iced cocoa.

The shops are having some beautiful glasses for the serving of these summer drinks. Long glass spoons in color are quite the fad and add to the attractiveness of any porch drink.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Dust Storms At Sea

Vessels Many Miles Out Impeded By Violent Dust Storm.

The Santa Rosalia, a merchant vessel belonging to the United States, sent in three successive reports to the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture on its trip from Karatsu, Japan, to Taku, China and thence to Shanghai, en route to Port Townsend. Accompanying its May report was a small envelope full of a fine, yellowish gray dust gathered up from the decks where it had fallen.

A note on the subject explained that the air was so full of the dust that sailing was hazardous, owing to impaired visibility. This was April 13, in latitude 37 degrees 25 minutes north, longitude 122 degrees 50 minutes east, a point of the Yellow Sea near Port Arthur on the peninsula now called Chosen, formerly Korea.

Investigation revealed that the same week there had been a violent cyclone or dust storm many miles to the north in Mongolia, on the border of Siberia. Corroboration of the fact that quantities of this dust sufficient to impede vessels could be blown as far south as the East China and Yellow Seas was interesting to scientific workers all over the world.

It Certainly Delivers The Goods, Declares Manitoba Merchant

"Tanlac has made such a big change in me that I feel like an entirely different man," said Chas. W. Cohen, well-known business man, residing at Stockdale, Man.

"The medicine has put me on my feet in the very best of health, and I am only too glad to give it my highest endorsement. For three years I was in very bad health and didn't know what it was to feel right. Everything I ate seemed to sour in my stomach and I had an uncomfortable bloated up feeling that lasted for hours at a time."

"I couldn't sleep soundly, could scarcely eat a thing, was going down

rapidly in weight and my work was just a drag to me. I was nervous and restless, scarcely had any strength or energy, and, in fact, wasn't myself at all."

"When I read the statement of a man who had gotten rid of troubles like mine by taking Tanlac, I decided to try it myself. Well, six bottles have fixed me up so fine that I eat good and hearty of just everything I want now, and never feel a sign of distress. I have regained all my lost weight and strength and can say for Tanlac that it certainly delivers the goods."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Earth Collided With Comet

Planet Believed to Have Passed Through Comet's Tail on August 8th.

Announcement is made at the Koenigsstuhl Observatory in Heidelberg, Germany, that the earth passed through the tail of a comet on the night of August 8.

At sunset on August 7, a bright object was observed near the sun by W. Campbell, director of Liek Observatory, which is located near San Jose, California. Five persons saw the celestial object, and reports from the observatory indicated that experts there believed it might be the nucleus of a bright comet. It would appear probable that this identification was correct, in view of the foregoing report from Germany.

The Change.

To some women a man is considered a possibility for a time. After that he becomes a curiosity. Iowa Privet.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.

Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you are in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of suffering.

Home Bread Making

Suggestions as to Requirements to Secure the Best Results.

Bread-making is an art not nearly so extensively practiced in the household as in bygone days. In urban districts it is so little practiced that home-bread has come to be regarded as a luxury. The reason is not far to seek. Trouble is avoided, and professional bakers turn out an article of good quality generally, and at a price little in excess of what the cost would be if made by the housewife or the cook. And then the baker has facilities that the housekeeper has not. For instance, one of the main difficulties encountered when bread is being made in the home is the lack of a place where the dough can be kept at suitable and even temperature throughout the whole period of fermentation. Relative to this fact, Dr. C. E. Saunders, the Dominion Chemist, in a bulletin recently issued at Ottawa on "Wheat, Flour and Bread," says that where bread is made very often it would be advisable to construct a special fermenting box or cupboard, where the temperature can be maintained at between 80 and 90 degrees. Once the process of fermentation has started the dough must not be allowed to become either chilled or overheated. A little butter, lard or other shortening reduces the toughness without detracting from the flavor. Sugar should be used in great moderation. Dr. Saunders goes fully into the subject and quotes methods that he recommends for home bread making, which he says is undoubtedly cheaper than the product of the bakeries, particularly in the winter, when no special fire has to be made.

Be fair to your local merchants. Ask to see his goods and compare prices before sending your money to the mail order houses. You will find that it pays.

A man may be a complete master of himself and yet have nothing to boast of.

Although eggs of different species of birds greatly differ in shape, the yolks of all are invariably spherical.

Those who marry for money can afford to regret at leisure.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Flies and Colors

The House Fly Seems to Have Color Preference.

If you want to make your room attractive to flies, paper it in bright yellow. They like that color best.

They do not seem to care about blue, green or orange, one way or the other. Red they markedly dislike. House flies are our most intimate companions and everything that can be learned about them is worth knowing. Their color preferences have been ascertained by recent elaborate experiments.

Catarrhal Conditions

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood upon the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists Nature in doing its work. All Druggists. Circular free. F. J. Chas. & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Memorial to British Heroism.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Weston, who was recently delegated to investigate the conditions of the British memorial at Gallipoli he erected on an eminence five hundred yards northeast of the Hell's Lighthouse. This site will overlook the scene of one of the most memorable exploits of the British ship Clyde in the gallant endeavor to land troops.

England and France.

The world as we see it now is not a world in which France and England can afford to quarrel over minor matters, still less on any personal grounds. And if our statesmen fail by their words and acts to cement the union so deeply bought they will be sharply reminded by the peoples who suffered together to establish peace and freedom that they have failed in their trust—London Times.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Remover.

Some schools of mackerel are half a mile wide and twenty miles long and are estimated to contain one million barrels of fish.

One British military cemetery in France, just outside Boulogne, contains nearly 12,000 graves.

SHE TOOK HER MOTHER'S ADVICE

Now is in the Best of Health because she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Kesock, Sask.—"My mother has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years and upon learning of my troubles advised me to try it. As I seemed all run down after the flu, I had a very bad headache and was very nervous. I had taken a lot of medicine and used the Sensitive Wash also Dr. Brown's Capsules and Prescription and am much better in every way. I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial as I recommend your medicines."—Mrs. IRENE NELSON, Kesock, Sask.

It is not always in business that a woman is forced to give up her work on account of ill health. It is quite often the woman who does her own work at home. When backaches and rheumatism drive out all ambition, when that bearing-down sensation attacks you, when you are nervous and blue, the one great help for such ailments is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Futility Of Physical Forces To Secure The Peace Of The World

Terrible as have been the sufferings of the great war and irreparable its losses, the price will not have proved too great if through this unexampled tragedy the nations may discover a new principle of international fellowship and a higher way of life. The world is being taught, as never before in all its history, the futility of material incentives and the impotence of physical forces to secure peace and prosperity says the Presbyterian Witness. It is significant that a growing number of the world's statesmen and leaders are becoming impressed with this truth and are assuming the role of prophets and preachers of a new evangel. Among the most recent of these utterances are addressed by General Jan Christian Smuts and Vice-President Coolidge. Speaking recently before the Supreme Council in England, General Smuts said:

"I ask myself what will be the character of that history—will it be the old lines, will it be the old spirit of national and imperial domination which has been the history of Europe, or shall we have learned our lesson, shall we have purged our souls in the fires through which we have passed? Will it be a future of peaceful co-operation, of friendly co-ordination of all the vast interests at stake? Shall we act in continuous friendly consultation, in the true spirit of a society of nations, or will there once more be a repetition of rival groups, of exclusive alliances, and finally of a terrible catastrophe more fatal than the one we have passed through? That, to my mind, is the alternative which we have arrived at."

Referring to the Peace Treaty, General Smuts said:

"This is one chapter in that treaty which, to my mind, should be specially sacred to the British Empire. That is the first chapter of the League of Nations. The Covenant may be faulty, it may need amendment in order to make it more workable and more generally acceptable, but let us never forget that the Covenant embodies the most deeply felt conviction of the human race for a better life. There more than anywhere else do we find serious effort made to translate into practically reality the great ideals that actuated us during the war—ideals for which millions of our best gave their lives, a method of understanding instead of the violence of force. The operation of consultation and conferences in all great difficulties, which we have found so fruitful in our empire system, is the method which the League attempts to apply to the affairs of the world. Let us in the British Empire back it for all it is worth. It may well prove a way out of the present morass. It may become the foundation of a new international system which will render armaments unnecessary and give the world at large the blessings which we enjoy in our lesser league of nations in the empire."

Want Help For Jasper Highway

Premier Greenfield Would Make No Definite Promise Regarding Funds.

While the most thorough investigation and the most careful consideration will be given by the provincial government to a proposed project—Premier Greenfield told a big delegation of boosters for the Jasper highway to the coast, who met the Alberta cabinet, that no promise could be given as to how far the government would eventually go in the matter of providing funds.

In answering the delegation the premier pointed out that the new government is confronted with many serious problems at the present time, particularly with respect to the situation in the south.

"And I want to say that I sympathize with the southern settlers in their troubles, and one of the first things that this government must do is to find some solution for that problem," he said.

Production of Canadian Apples. According to Dominion Bureau of Statistics the commercial production of apples in Canada during 1920 was 3,404,340 barrels valued at \$29,849,149 compared with 3,334,000 barrels to the value of \$24,396,210 in 1919, representing for 1920 an increase of 69,680 barrels in production and of \$5,452,939 in value.

Nearly a dozen important streams in Ontario have no longer numbered 13, evidently in deference to the popular superstition which regards that number as unlucky.

For Arctic Discovery

Amundsen Will Employ Two Airplanes and Will Take Wireless Equipment.

For the first time hand machines will be employed in the Arctic region next year when Captain Roald Amundsen embarks upon his fourth expedition to reach the extreme northern point on the globe. Capt. Amundsen has announced that he will make an effort to realize his theory of freezing into ice in the tropic currents he may drift into the vicinity of the Pole in his ship, the "Maud." He explained that his last attempt to reach the Pole had been frustrated through broken propellers. On the next occasion, however, he would be properly equipped in that direction. Additional equipment would be two airplanes and a complete wireless apparatus. The airplanes would be used extensively, he said, especially for necessary scouting work which would be impossible on foot or from the vessel. In this way he hoped to secure a very wide knowledge of the entire Arctic territory through which he will pass and to make valuable contributions to civilization on his return. The machines will have skids instead of wheels.

Old Roman Road Discovered

Composed of Flints and Was in Good Repair.

Discovery has been made in England of another old Roman road hitherto unknown. Workmen were digging manholes on the Alton roads where the latter joins the roads to Bentley and Borden, near Farnham, Surrey, unearthed five feet below the surface, part of what appears to be an old Roman road that ran from London to Manchester. The road was in an excellent state of preservation, the surface layer being a foot in thickness and composed of flints. In order to penetrate the surface the workmen had to use drills and steel wedges. Research has demonstrated that not only the Romans used bituminous materials, including asphalt, but the ancient Sumerians, Persians, Babylonians, Greeks and Egyptians as well. The road discovered in England according to engineers, was capable of carrying traffic heavier than any to which modern roads are now put.

Doukhobors Burn Weapons

Saskatchewan Followers of Peter Verigin Destroy Firearms.

On Sunday, Aug. 21, a large number of Doukhobors gathered at Verigin, Sask., to make a huge bonfire of their firearms, including shot-guns and all sizes and makes of rifles.

These weapons belonged to the Independent Doukhobors, for it is against the religion of Peter Verigin's community people to take the life of any living animal. The Independent Doukhobors, that is, those who have broken away from the community, have become naturalized Canadians, but for some time past many have shown their inclination to return to the fold of the community, or at least, to lead a similar life to the community people.

Consequently, after having been persuaded by the community, the Independent men decided to destroy all life-killing weapons, both as a demonstration of their peacefulness and as a protest against all things military. These men have recently organized a relief fund for assisting the starving families in Russia, for they claim to have first-hand information that the peasants in the old land under the Lenin-Trotsky regime are getting practically nothing to eat. They are, naturally, very much concerned, and are doing everything to raise money to assist their brothers in need, at the same time taking every precaution to ensure the relief reaching those it is intended for and not falling into the hands of the government of Russia.

Yet the Man Moved Up.

"Will the gentleman please move forward a little?" called out the polite conductor of the trolley car as a dozen more passengers tried to scramble in.

"I won't!" growled one hard-faced man who clung to a strap near the door.

"Oh I didn't ask you," said the conductor.—Youth's Companion.

Facts About Old London

Most Wonderful City Covers Area of 673 Miles.

Remarkable facts and figures revealing the immensity of London and the ramifications of its administration are given in the "Municipal Year Book" for 1921-22. There are really several Londons—all of them equally wonderful.

There is London, the administrative county (117 square miles) whose population (1911) was 4,522,961.

Then there is the Greater London of the police area—this goes as far as Epsom. It contains 520 square miles and a population of 7,252,963.

There is also the water London extending over an area of 538 square miles, a constituency represented by 105 members of Parliament.

London the City, is a mere 673 acres. When the City sleeps it has a population of 14,447 or thereabouts but when the City is awake its noonday inhabitants total 360,000 plus a million entering within the boundaries every day.

The Apple In Canada

Efforts to Secure New Varieties Adapted to Varying Climatic Conditions.

Apples being of prime importance to Canada, not alone owing to the wholesome domestic consumption but more because of the export value, special attention is paid to their culture at the experimental farms and fruit stations. At the central farm in Ottawa there is a large test orchard where varieties are compared and their relative merits studied. Carefully weighed information has been disseminated throughout the country as a result of these experiments. From time to time during the thirty-three years that this orchard has been established, winters have occurred in which varieties were subject to very severe weather conditions. The latest of these was in the winter of 1917-1918, when many trees were killed. The effects of that winter extend to 1919, when trees died that had been previously weakened. In the last ten or more years these tests have not been confined to the central farm but have been aided and confirmed by experiences at other farms and stations in different parts of the country. The number of new hard varieties have been originated, prominent among these is the Melba, a seedling of the McIntosh. Efforts are also being made to obtain apples by cross-breeding that will prove of value to, and worthy of, cultivation in the prairie provinces. The wild Siberian crabapple is hardy and fruits well over a large part of the prairies. Crosses that have been made have also proved hardy and encouraged further experiments. The Experimental Station at Morden, Man., is specializing in horticulture and about forty acres have been planted in fruit. Some of the varieties show considerable promise at this station. It has been said, and said undoubtedly with a degree of truth, that an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Prolonging Life

Average Human Life Is Increased By Four Years.

The average life of man has lengthened four years in the last quarter century, despite the crime wave, war, auto and other hazards.

Within another generation, the allotted three score years and ten will be a thing of the past," Dr. George W. Hoagland declares, basing his claims on mortality statistics of the American Insurance Union, of which he is secretary.

African Spider Is a Paper Maker.

The original papermaker is the paper spider of the dense woods in the interior of Africa, that large spider building its home from fine paper of its own making, when it selects a smooth surface about two inches square, covering it with fine threads that are papery, placing its fifty eggs beneath, then spinning a thin border that pastes it down tight until the eggs hatch in three weeks.

"Now, friends and comrades," said the street corner politician, after a long speech made in the pouring rain, "any questions?" "Yes," piped all that remained of his audience, an urchin. "Can I have the box you're standing on to make a go-cart with?"—The Evening News (London).

It was a Roman custom to hang beads of red coral on the cradles of infants and round their necks "to preserve and fasten their teeth."

A gallon was originally a pitcher or jar, no matter of what size.

Give your local merchants a chance. Buy at home.

WESTERN EDITORS



J. G. McKittrick, publisher of the Courier, Crystal City, Man.

The Dover Patrol

Gallant Company Kept the Postern Gate Day and Night.

The Prince of Wales unveiled the Dover Patrol Memorial at Leathercote Point, four miles east of Dover, and in one of those simple and yet moving speeches of which he possesses the secret he made us remember what we owed to the Dover Patrol. Truly, to borrow Cromwell's ringing words, they were a gallant company. The Grand Fleet was Britain's main guard. The men of the Dover Patrol kept the Postern Gate by night and day, in tempest and in calm. It may not be technically exact to say that they never lost touch with the enemy, but if they did it was only by restraint of the sea and weather such as no human power could control. May the spirit that inspired them remain with us as long as the granite of the columns that record their deeds and those of their French comrades! The French Memorial Obelisk, the exact fellow of the English, is on the opposite side of the Channel. In New York yet another "kindred and coeval" obelisk has been dedicated to the Dover Patrol in memory of Americans who took part in that great and noble adventure. The salt waters that flow between divide only to join those who have a common heritage in the great deeds of the Dover Patrol.—London Spectator.

Match Making In Nelson

Soft White Pine of the Kootenays Found Suitable For Purpose.

Very apparently, the soft white pine of the Kootenays has recommended itself to the match-making industry as suitable material for matches. Following the recent announcement of sales being taken to start making matches at Nelson, a second industry, similar to but entirely independent of the first, has been launched at the inland city. This is a plant for turning out "match blocks" to be shipped east where various match factories will buy the material for turning out matches. It is said that by August 31 this second plant will be in operation at Nelson, giving employment to from thirty to forty operatives. W. W. Powell, formerly of Spokane, is the principal in the new industry, and he estimates that he will be shipping about a car a day of the product to the eastern market.

His Presence Not Desired.

Much feeling has been manifested at Ostend by reason of the impudence with which German officers who made themselves obnoxious to the townspeople during the occupation have now turned up to enjoy the pleasures of this resort, and there have been many unpleasant scenes, one rather unwelcome attention that he was requested by the authorities to leave the town within three hours.

Canadian Bacon Exports.

The value of bacon exports from Canada during 1920 was \$34,000,000. An active campaign is being conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the provincial departments to increase, and incidentally to maintain the quality of Canadian bacon, which years ago secured for it a steady market in Britain.

Horses are gradually disappearing from the streets of Winnipeg, City Hall records show. The number in use now is 3,804, as against 4,758 in 1916.

A town cannot grow without business. By helping your local dealer you assist the community.

Until the year 1874 the Japanese used to vaccinate on the tip of the nose.

Steamboating On Saskatchewan River In The Late Seventies

By O.G.E.-MAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyright)

He was to go in his cabin and remain there, hand the boat over to me, with authority. Failing him doing this, I would return and report. He at once marched me round to the mate and steward and gave orders to this effect and disappeared. I walked on shore very leisurely and busied myself shaking hands with the malcontents. I told them the latest news and generally had a good gossip. Finally I say, "Boys, it is dry talking, and I want a lunch." So I yelled, "Steward," at the top of my voice. Then to him I said: "You see my friends here, we are hungry, get your waiters busy and serve us up a first-class lunch, and do it quick!" This was done at once and a merry scene followed. Jokes were made against the Big Knives (Yankies), and broad witticisms of all kinds flew from mouth to mouth. One huge Indian called "Shake-mace" (Mosquito) was the strongest man on board, and evidently a ringleader in the strike. We had all hit our pipes, when I issued a challenge to Shake-mace. We would divide the men, tossing up for first choice, and I bet him two sacks of flour to one that my gang could outwork him in a given space of time. The challenge was accepted, and though night had come, it made no difference, as there were plenty of fires. Never was freight unloaded and the boat worked in quicker time. As all the dialogue had been carried on in Cree it was quite a mystery to the officers of the steamer, but I passed the buck to the chief engineer to start at once. I then visited the old man in the cabin and advised him to keep out of the way as much as possible until the men's anger had cooled down. So away they went, I returning to the Rapids at a much more leisurely gait than when we came up.

Poor old Captain W., an able steamboat man, but when trouble of any kind arose he became wild with excitement and his language was unwelcome. The Northcote made the Forks of the Saskatchewan all right, but there was not water enough to ascend the Cole's Falls, so the freight was unloaded there and landed up to Prince Albert, a distance of about 50 miles.

A Runaway Car at Grand Rapids, Portage. Three and a half miles of steel rails crossed the Portage, the height of land was about midway, and a plow grade from there both ways. Small flat cars carrying from three to four tons were used, and mules were the motive power. Hauling up from the lake end to the start of the down grade the mule's single tree was under the car, the car ran on by its own weight, and the mule trotted behind, the driver regulating the speed by a chain brake. The brake chains were old and in poor shape, though new ones had been ordered but never supplied. Sitting at dinner one day at the fine residence at the upper end of the Portage, with a number of passengers waiting for a steamer up the river, a thundering noise was heard. I dashed out, and there, round the bend, came a heavily loaded car at a

While between his groans I was carrying the gravel and then using a strong mixture of carbolic acid, which no doubt smarted considerably. I reminded him of his fall from honesty, and said no doubt the accident happened to him as a special punishment for his crime. For some time after this he slept on his face, much to the amusement of his comrades.

Like the cart transport, steamboating on the Saskatchewan had its day, and was gradually replaced by rail, the Canadian Pacific railway traversing the prairies and the Qu'Appelle and Long Lake running up to Prince Albert.

The Hudson's Bay Company, with their far-seeing vision, had sold out part of their interests in 1883 to a transportation company, retaining, however, the right of first shipments over all comers.

Old Scales

Old Hostelry in London Where Many Famous Men Were Weighed.

Writing of the "Sign of the Coffee Mill" in St. James's Street, London, Mr. E. V. Lucas says in the London "Sphere" that for a century and a half that ancient establishment, now devoted solely to dispensing "those generous juices which America has latterly repudiated," has possessed a pair of scales on which "all that was most eminent in human form has sat to be weighed." Since the year 1765 accurate records of "illustrious and often regal ponderability" have been kept. Charles Lamb's weight, for instance, as recorded in 1814, was 129 pounds. Lord Byron in 1806 weighed 194 pounds, but by 1811 had "reduced" to 137½. Beau Brummell weighed 172 pounds, while his famous "fat friend," the Prince Regent, weighed 224 pounds. The heaviest man ever weighed on the Coffee Mill's scales was Mr. George Drummond, who in 1850 registered 362 pounds.

Mr. Chesterton, Mr. Lucas remarks in the article quoted above, is the only present-day colossus worthy of association with the "heavies" of the Coffee Mill's scales, and even as to this example of heroic girth the general essayist discredits the story of

Mr. Chesterton's gallantry in standing in an omnibus to offer his seat to three ladies. "But," says Mr. Lucas in conclusion, "just to prove that an interest in amplitude and pinguity

still obtains; I saw a Scotch paper the other day in which the proprietor of a waxworks exhibition advertised for a charwoman: 'Must weigh over 20 stone (280 pounds). Wages £1 a day.'—The Outlook.

In India men wear combs in their hair much more than the women do. A Chinese gentleman wears what we know as the circular comb and a very ornamental back comb of tortoiseshell to gather his curly locks together.

Home Illustration.

Teacher—Who can give me an illustration of persistence? Bright Boy—"Mother talking for a new hat."

An eminent scientist has estimated that the average man's eyelids open and shut 4,000,000 times during the year.

Just as the chin gives qualities to the face, so the thumb marks the personality of the hand, and is an unerring index of a man's natural strength or weakness of character.

Spend your money at home, thereby helping your own town and local merchants.

In the east, as a general rule, Turks wear yellow slippers, Armenians red, and Jews blue.

Children's Savings Account



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
IRMA BRANCH: W. MASSON, Manager.
CALGARY STOCK YARDS BRANCH: E. A. THOMPSON, Manager.

Irma Cash Meat Market

JUST LOOK!

Bacon Special 35c. lb.
Threshing Beef Special
No. 1 Steers 10c lb.

WANTED LIVE HOGS AND POULTRY

L. C. HATCH, Prop.
Irma, Alberta.



a load of lumber
from here is a load of satisfaction.

It's very pleasant to be able to take planks to be able to take planks and joists at random, knowing that everyone will be first-class in every respect. No time lost in looking for good stuff, where all is good. Time saved is money saved.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

Lumber Profits
SLAUGHTERED

We bought lumber at high prices and are now selling it at less than cost. Our loss is the consumers' gain.

No Reason for Delaying

to build now. Our prices are down to bed-rock. Take advantage of this and build now.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.

T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Can. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada, one year \$2.00
Great Britain and U.S. \$2.50

ADVERTISING RATES

Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are ten cents per line first insertion and 5 cents per line each succeeding insertion. Legal notices 10c per line first insertion, 10c per line each succeeding insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments are a money making character are 10c per line. Resolutions of respect one dollar for each insertion. Cards of Thanks, 50c. Memoriums 50c. Notices of stray or stray animals, three insertions for \$1.50. All changes of advertisements must be in not later than Tuesday to insure change for that week.

THIRTEEN U. F. A. MEMBERS
SUBJECT TO THE RECALL
Not Any One Man With Power to Recall Them at Will.

It is not true that all of the U.F.A. members are under the direct rule of their home organizations by reason of having given their signed resignations before the election. Only thirteen out of the total of thirty-eight members have given such a pledge, thus being subject to recall if the organization which nominated them is displeased with the stand which they may take on any one question.

Mr. W. Parib, member for Lacombe, and now minister without portfolio, was one of the number, it is known, who declined to submit to the recall system, but insisted upon the right of personal independence of thought.

Of the cabinet ministers, at least two, Premier Greenfield and attorney general Brownlee, are unfettered, as neither of them has as yet run his election.

Even in the case of the men who have resigned in advance, it is not true that any one man holds a whip hand over them with power to recall them at will. All the resignations will be dealt with, if occasion arises, by a committee, and the member will then have the right to appear before the convention and state his case; and the final recall will not be made until such a hearing has been given. These are some facts that the provincial government wishes to put before the general public, in order to correct erroneous impressions.

HON. GEO. P. SMITH LIKELY LIBERAL NOMINEE FOR FEDERAL ELECTION.

Hon. Geo. P. Smith, late minister of education in the provincial government, is now mentioned as a possible candidate in Victoria constituency in the forthcoming dominion election. The Liberal party, on whose ticket he would run, has not yet held its convention, but it is believed that Mr. Smith would accept a nomination if offered him and that he would be nothing averse to making another try in his home riding, this time with federal honors as the prize. A Farmer candidate has already been nominated in Victoria in the person of W. Lucas, and if Mr. Smith enters the field for the Liberals he is said to be quite sure of a stiff fight from the U. F. A. forces, apart from the likelihood of a government candidate also being in the running.

IMMIGRANTS MUST EACH
HAVE AT LEAST \$250 CASH

Regulations governing the admission to Canada of immigrants provide that each immigrant over the age of eighteen years must have at least \$250 in his or her possession, in addition to a sum sufficient to cover land transportation charges. In the case of immigrants under the age of eighteen years, the sum of \$125 is required, while parents must possess \$50 for each child under the age of five years.

These regulations are waived in favor of farm laborers and domestic servants, and in favor of persons travelling to join their families.

T. A. EDISON PREDICTS
PERIOD OF PROSPERITY

New York, Sept. 30th.—"Good times are coming," said Thomas A. Edison today. "The tide already has begun to turn. Times are getting better now, slowly, of course, but surely. These periods of depression are caused by a faulty adjustment of our economic machine or by it being thrown out of gear by some unusual force such as a war. The machine is all right; it will work properly as soon as the obstruction is removed."

More or Less Funny

A farmer here cleaned up his premises. All the scrap iron and junk he could find he piled into a wagon, and he directed the hired man to drive it to the junk dealer. By mistake the man delivered in to the garage. A few days later the farmer received a note: "This is the worst week we ever saw. But if you think it worth \$459.67 we will do our best to put it into running order again."

The papers around the country are urging the people to be kind and entertain the schoolma'ams that come into their community to teach. We notice that some of the young fellows of this locality are taking this advice and are acting kindly towards the schoolma'ams—especially the good-looking ones.

There is a great deal of nonsense to talk that a woman cannot keep a secret. Why, it's a fact that hundreds of women not far from here have been keeping secrets for years and nothing could ever persuade them to tell it. We refer to the secret of their age.

"Fatty" Arbuckle, who has been acting comedy for the movies the past years has now entered the tragedy of his life.

A fellow was working for a farmer near Ryley and a traveller tells this story about him recently when he wanted to get off for a few days:—"I tell da boss he lak to gat off a few days. Da boss he say—"Ay gas ve can manage et, Pete, tho ve are eighty shorthanded these days. What do you want to get off for?" An Peter he just blash a liddle an say—"Ay want to gat married." "Married, why luke here," da boss says, "et was only a couple ov months ago dhat you wanted to gat off because your wife was dead." Peter he luke kind of sheepish and he answer: "Yaas, Ay gas so." "An you want to gat married again?" said da boss, "wid de wife only two months dead?" "Yall," said Peter, "Ay don't bane holding a grudge vary long."

While a certain prominent lady in a city not far from here was attending a session of a society that is studying child hygiene and methods of home-making, a number of her neighbors decided to surprise her on her return from the meeting. So they slipped into the house and in order to hide conveniently moved a bed in a neighboring room. Imagine their surprise to find that the floor under the bed had evidently not been swept for months. It was covered with pieces of bread, scraps of paper, rags, and cobwebs. A mother rat had assembled a bunch of the rags for a nest and the visitors found six tiny baby rats in it. They moved the bed back into place and now listen with amusement to the lady's discussions of home-making and hygienic living.

She—John, I was reading about a pugilist who had 100 battles, and out of the hundred fights he only won two.

He—Lost all but two, eh?
She—Yes, how do you account for that?
He—Um-m-m. Well, I guess the other ninety-eight were with his wife.

Ain't it the truth?
It may be a mansion—
It may be a dump—
It may be a farm—
With an old osken pump—
It may be a palace—
It may be a flat—
It may be a room—
Where you hang up your hat—
It may be a house—
With a hole in the floor—
Or marble hotel—
With a coon at the door—
It may be exclusive—
Or simple or swell—
A wee bit of heaven—
Or one little well—
Just kindly remember,
Wherever you roam,
That Shakespeare was right kid,
There's no place like home!

The prohibition law is bringing out a lot of inquiries, and following is a list of questions that those who seek to evade breaking the law would like to have answered:

Will a storm be allowed to brew?
Will the moon be allowed to get full?
Will hops be allowed in dance halls?
Will a ship be allowed to anchor over a bar?
Will a captain be allowed to put in some port?
Will it be allowable to name children Tom and Jerry?
Will a man be punished for getting half shot in battle?
Will a person be allowed to become drunk with success or intoxicated with joy?

VIKING

The death of Wallace Lynde took place at Edmonton last Friday. He had been suffering from a lingering illness for a number of years and was preparing to go to the celebrated hospital at Rochester, Minn., for treatment when his untimely death took place. He was 50 years of age and had been farming ten miles north of town for the past seven years. His body was shipped from Edmonton on Monday evening. Funeral services were held from the Community church by the Rev. Mr. Jas. A. Wheeler Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. Burial took place in the Viking cemetery.

The deceased leaves three brothers, Ross Lynde, T. H. Lynde, of this district, and J. B. Lynde, of Toronto, also several relatives at Oshawa, Ont.

What may have been a serious fire was prevented by the quick action of Mr. Jenkins, the travelling expert of the U. G. G. elevators. It appears Mr. Jenkins was coming from town across to the elevator and noticed a light by the Imperial oil house. On a clear look saw it was a small flame and rushed to the depot for some water and after prompt action succeeded in stopping the fire. It had started right in the corner of the oil warehouse and a few minutes more would have been a terrible fire. The circumstances looked very much as though this action in the firing of the oil house had been done fully and it was thought advisable by the local A. P. P. R. Warrior, to get assistance in the investigation. The special agent of the G. T. P. came down with an A. P. P. detective and the matter is being carefully investigated. There can be hardly any doubt that it was not an accident and the fact that such deeds may be done in our community is very disquieting.

Very suspicious strangers in the district should always be reported to the police as there are always a number of criminals wanted and they are as liable to be in this district as the next.

Two of our local popular young ladies, the Misses Anna Jones and Alma Harris will leave the latter part of this week to take up courses in nursing. Miss Jones will train at the Royal Alexandra hospital at Edmonton, and Miss Harris at the Western General hospital, Calgary. Miss Jones has been employed in the Hilliker Bros. store the past two years, while Miss Harris has attended school and for the past year has been a member of the local telephone. Both young ladies have the best wishes of the community in their chosen vocation.

Supt. W. C. Bryan of the Alberta Provincial Police, was in town Saturday inspecting the local detachment of the A. P. P. His son W. C. Bryan Jr., was with him and they relieved the monotony of inspecting policemen by shooting ducks enroute. They remarked on the good shooting to be had in this district.

His Grace Archbishop H. J. O'Leary paid a pastoral visit to St. Mary's church last Sunday. He arrived in town Saturday afternoon and was met by a long line of automobiles about six miles east of town which formed an escort the remainder of the distance into our village.

His Grace celebrated the first mass at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and at 10.30 Solemn High Mass. This was followed by an address of welcome by Rev. Father Steinmetz of St. Mary's church on behalf of the congregation and parish in general. His Grace thanked the pastor for the warm welcome from St. Mary's church and the cordial reception and mark of respect paid a dignitary of the church by all denominations.

This was followed by the confirmation of a class of about fifty boys and girls. All of these children were very quick to respond to the questions when examined by His Grace which showed that the children had studied their catechism well. In his pastoral sermon to the congregation and children he exhorted his hearers to follow closely the teachings of Jesus Christ, and impressed upon the parents their important duty in keeping before the children the faith and doctrine of the church. The morning service concluded with prayers for the dead and the apostolic blessing. The choir rendered special music for the occasion and the singing of the mass received much favorable comment from all. The church was crowded to capacity. Lunch was served in the church yard at one o'clock.

In the afternoon at three o'clock His Grace paid a pastoral visit to Mount Carmel church. Here another beautiful address was read by Mr. Dan Hennessy.

In the evening His Grace spoke to a large congregation of all denominations in St. Mary's church and he made a masterful address. The Archbishop traced the history of the world from the very beginning of time and showed man's struggles through the ages.

The most important thing for man is to save his soul, was the message delivered by His Grace. His eloquence was the mark of a born orator.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066

Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

J. S. Yarr, W. M.
W. Ketchum, R. S.
S. J. Brown, S.



I. O. O. F. No. 56

Irma Lodge Oddfellows
Meets every Tuesday evening in Co-op Hall. Officers for present term are:

Bro. Geo. Sawyer, J. P. G.
Bro. A. Knapp, P. G.
Bro. N. M. Mathison, V. G.
Bro. Chas. Wilberham, R. Secy.
Bro. C. G. Hockin, Fin. Secy.
Bro. R. J. Tate, Treas.
Visiting Oddfellows are always welcome.

H. W. LOVE

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

J. W. WYATT

Notary Public

Real Estate, Loans, Fire and Life Insurance.
Conveyancing
Main St. Irma, Alta.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER

BARRISTERS - SOLICITORS
NOTARIES
Money to Loan—Fire and Life Insurance Written
Main St. - - - Irma, Alta.

Cream

The Swift Canadian Co., Ltd.

WANT YOUR CREAM.

Our Buyer and Tester at Irma is an old timer in the district and we well know to you all. If you wish direct shipment send us your can. We will give you a straight deal and the highest market price either way.

TALK IT OVER WITH
WATKINSON.

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon

Day and night calls at office back of Drug Store.

S. R. BOWERMAN

AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86

Wainwright - Alberta

BOARD OF TRADE

Irma, Alberta.

Meeting last Monday in each month.
Wm. Masson, President
E. T. McDowell, Secy.

IRMA POOL ROOMand
BARBER SHOPSOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS
CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. C. SHIRLEY
PROPRIETOR.**School Supplies**WE CARRY A COMPLETE
STOCK OF**Public and High
School Books**IRMA HIGH SCHOOL OPENS
SEPT. 26th.**Bassett's Drug
Store**

IRMA ALBERTA

DR. B. C. ARCHIBALD**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON**
Kinsella, AlbertaOffice Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2.30 to
4.30, 7.00 to 8.00 p. m.**Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD**
DENTIST

Wainwright - - - Alberta

MAIL YOUR
PRINTING
ORDERS
TO**H. G. THUNELL,**
VIKING, ALTA.or hand same to
H. W. LOVE, Irma**Hay - Fever**
SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA,
spoil many a holiday.**RAZ - MAH**
Positively stops these troubles:
Sneezing, weezing, coughing,
weeping eyes, aren't necessary
unless you like being that way.
\$1.00 at your druggist's, or write
Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial.Local Agent
Bassett's Drug Store

THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 7th.

Legislation passed at the last session of parliament provides that the Monday of the week in which the anniversary of Armistice Day falls, shall be Thanksgiving Day. Thus Thanksgiving Day this year will be Monday, November 7th.

: Sunny Alberta :
Its Advantages, Resources, and Progress.

Any citizen in Alberta might well be pardoned for brooding about the greatness of the future of the foothills province. It does not appear to make much difference what is the point of view from which the province is considered. Agriculturally its soil is among the finest in Canada. It is, in Canada, the last stamping ground for the picturesque cow-man. Beneath its rich dark soil, Mother Nature has stored away a large portion of coal reserves of the world—more than one million tons—some of it anthracite, much bituminous, and more sub-bituminous and lignite. During the last few years many men and women in sections far from Sunny Alberta, have smiled themselves to sleep with a vision of wealth pouring towards them from the deep holes where drills prod in search of that maker of millionaires—oil. And, in addition, as if the Giver of all this had chosen to be lavish, the Albertan has scenery glorious, snow-diademed peaks, deep gorges, water falls, rushing torrents, mighty valleys—from the point where the surveyor's lines separate our country from that of our cousin of the American republic, to that other survey line that divides Alberta from the Territories. Why should the fortunate resident of the province not dream, indeed?

Province Since 1905.

Alberta, in point of days, is twin to Saskatchewan, for these two political divisions of the Dominion were elevated to province-hood on the same date, September 1st, 1905. Four years before that, to Albertans, significant time, the federal census enumerators had set down names of 73,022 as representing the total population of the lands now set apart as Alberta. These lands were divided: 52,299 rural, and 20,623 town dwellers. Ten years later it was a greatly differing story the census told. There were 180,327 more farm folk and 121,214 more city and town folk. The census for 1921 have not divulged the secrets their lists tell as regards the present population, but it has been rumored abroad that the total population that will be credited to the province is in the neighborhood of six hundred thousand.

A Productive Province.

The increase in production has marched in step with that of population. In 1919 there were 8,170,971 acres seeded to farm crops, and the value of the produce resulting was \$149,580,800. In that year there were in that fourteen-year-old province, 800,380 horses, 1,584,044 cattle, 364,498 sheep, 4488 swine, and 4,426,375 poultry. In 1908, the province led its two sister provinces to the immediate east with a production of creamery butter valued at \$4,025,551. These unmistakable evidences of a vast amount of energy expended in Canada's basic industry in the shadow of the Rockies excite the glow of enthusiasm that lights the countenance of the reflecting Albertan when he discusses the position of his province with Canadians from beyond its borders.

Has Good Market Facilities.

Alberta, has, in connection with the distribution of products destined to lands beyond the sea, been compared both favorably and unfavorably, with its two prairie sister provinces. If the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence were its only outlet, Alberta might declare its advantages in other particulars in vain. His brother agriculturists in Saskatchewan and Manitoba would smilingly point out the extra distance to be covered by the cereals and other products from the fertile lands immediately to the eastward of the great mountain barrier, and would consider the discussion as closed. But another factor must be taken into consideration in connection with the shipments from Alberta. The Pacific, with big ports ice-free all the year round, is but seven or eight hundred miles to the westward. Test shipments have proved that wheat may be transported thru the Panama Canal in bulk without damage, and the grades of the railways crossing the mountains, the Canadian National through the Yellowhead Pass at any rate, offers no obstacles to be regarded as important. The provision of proper facilities at the Pacific seaboard is necessary, but it is incidental to the surety that the chief export commodity can be handled by that route. If export commodities from the east of the Rockies in the west do seek the Pacific outlet to a marked extent the insistence of the designers of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific lines, which reach Idlewood, respectively, at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, upon easy grades and alignment, will be proved to have been completely justified. There is one short grade of one per cent east bound on the G. T. P. near the Pass, and one of seven-tenths of one per cent on the Canadian Northern line to the south and west of the Yellowhead gateway. West-bound the maximum is five-tenths on the C. N. R. and four tenths on the G. T. P. Such grades as these one would expect to meet with in Ontario, or on the Prairies themselves, and not through a mountain barrier as formidable as that of the Rocky Mountains. But the easy grades through British Columbia are an engineering fact nevertheless. The Canadian Pacific, according to the elevations listed by the Commission of Conservation crosses the mountain at heights calling for a maximum grade of 2.2 per cent. Although the route is longer, the advantages resting with the C. N. R. lines in the handling of Alberta tonnage to the Pacific and vice versa, are too obvious to require further elaboration here.

Extensive Coal Resources.

Next to Agriculture, coal is a great resource in Alberta, and like agriculture, it is a resource that has been, as yet, scarcely tapped in the province. Geologists measure the potential tonnage of the fuel that lies under the fertile soil in the foothill country in divisions that pile millions on top of millions. It is of five classifications: anthracite, semi-anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite, with the balance tipping in favor of the two last named, but no one, as yet, is quite sure that all the anthracite deposits of the province have been prospected. Certain it is that there are resources in coal in Alberta to warm homes and feed the boilers of factories and locomotives in Canada for a long period of years. Time was, in the vision of the geologists, when a shallow sea of brackish water spread over all the lands in the central west of North America, from the Arctic circle to the Gulf of Mexico, with luxuriant vegetation fringing from its Western margin. As the ages roll in to eternity, the waters passed out and the vegetation that began its slow transformation into the fuel that is such a helpmate in modern civilization. That forest, among the trees of which the dinosaur mammoth reptiles marched in step with that of population, has been of vast dimensions. The federal authorities, to whose lot it falls to catalogue the resources of coal in the Dominion, estimate that there repose today in Alberta boundaries more than a trillion tons. Its value would, of course, be difficult to compute for who, in these times, would care to say what the price of the fuel will be some hundreds of years hence.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan but little coal is known to exist, so that the inhabitants of the great plains of these two provinces are, naturally, purchasers of the product of the Albertan mines. They were, however, not always the great customers they are at the present time. Coming, as they did many of them at least, from the eastern provinces, and from the United States, the anthracite of Pennsylvania to which they had been accustomed was the fuel they sought to warm their homes during the long cold winters that prevail upon the prairies. This coal came by freighter up the lakes to Pt Arthur and Fort William. The railways established coal docks at those points for its storage, and shovelled it west as market conditions demanded. The war, which changed so many trade movements, altered that one also. It became necessary to restrict the anthracite in this country. The production from the mines in Alberta was speeded up to provide sufficient tonnage, and the authorities in Saskatchewan and Manitoba conducted a campaign of education for the benefit of the furnace tenders. Except for the troubles inevitable when any change in the classification of a commodity in common use is made, there was no hardship, and the chances are the Pennsylvania product will never be utilized to any great extent again in the Canadian West. Last year also, the coal came east as far as New Ontario, quite a lot of it being used in the Cobalt district where the cold is often intense. There was considerable talk of freightage it even to the densely settled sections of older Ontario, but the rate that would have to be charged on the railways for its transportation militated against that move. It may come that far in time—possibly as far as the point where it would meet with the coal from Nova Scotia. But the United States mine are still too close for the competition of the Alberta product to be really effective or economical there.

In view of these facts, therefore, it

is not surprising that the value of production of coal in Alberta last year was greater than that of either Nova Scotia or British Columbia, although the average price secured was slightly lower than that obtained for the Nova Scotia commodity and quite a considerable amount less than was paid out for that from the mines of British Columbia. In all, \$39,147,466 were realized by the Alberta coal operators, representing a tonnage that totalled 6,859,346. Of this, Canadian National Railways were the important carriers, our lines being credited with 58 per cent of all the handlings marketed by the Canadian railways. The system serves the great coal producing districts, and as the market in the west increases, our proportion of the tonnage should be augmented in due course. One does not have to be considered unduly optimistic to hold to the opinion that, in time, coal will vie with agriculture as a tonnage producer in Alberta.

Oil Being Sought.

Apart from these two known assets there is, in Alberta, another that is yet established, but of which hopes are entertained that it will yet come into a leading place in the foothill province. That unknown quantity is oil. During the last few years there have been times when the tension was at fever pitch, and when comparatively large sums were invested from small savings throughout the Dominion. But with the exception of a small production from wells in the Turner Valley field south of Calgary, these attempts came to naught. It is contended that the belief of experts, that oil exists in great quantities beneath Alberta soil, can hardly be mere vaporings, and the discoveries of the much-sought product in the Mackenzie field lying to the north will encourage many to further efforts.

Growth of Cities and Towns.

With natural wealth so evident, and developed to the point it is now, it follows that market towns and distributing centres should be in evidence throughout the settled areas of the province. The population of Alberta in 1916, the census is taken in the prairie provinces, was 496,525. While the margin of rural over urban dwellers is quite marked, a substantial total is domiciled in the villages, towns and cities. As a matter of fact, the population in Alberta is much greater than in Saskatchewan. This is due largely to the phenomenal growth shown by Calgary and Edmonton, chief cities in southern and central Alberta, respectively. While Winnipeg is easily dominant on the prairies in point of size, these two Albertan centres follow in the order given. They both were well over the fifty thousand mark at the last census and the chances are they will both show substantial gains when the correct figures of the 1921 census are made known. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, both well-known to Canadians and world travellers, are substantial cities, while Red Deer and Wetaskiwin are next in point of importance. Apart from these, villages and trading centres are to be found throughout the southern, central and even in the northern areas. But Calgary and Edmonton are exceptional Canadian cities. In 1901, the first named had a population of 4392, and the second 4176. In 1906 Calgary had grown to 13,573, and Edmonton, to 14,088. In 1911 the census gave the first 43,704, and the second 30,479. The next census found them close rivals again, Calgary having 56,514, and Edmonton 53,846. Calgary may be said to have had the best start for it was a considerable town in the late 80's, due to the construction through in 1885 of the Canadian Pacific, that line, indeed, built up to Strathcona, at that time a community opposite Edmonton on the Saskatchewan. It is said our competitor refused to bridge the river at that point and Edmonton languished until the line of the Canadian Northern entered from the east in 1905. That event marked the turning point in the fortunes of the more northern centre.

Edmonton, the Capital.

The north was opened to settlement. The importance of Edmonton as a distributing centre was increased greatly. It became the provincial capital and the seat of the provincial university. The bridge across the river has been built. Strathcona has been incorporated within the larger city, and together, they constitute the dominating core in the central section of the province.

Alberta University.

The University of Alberta was founded in 1906. It is affiliated with Oxford (England), McGill, and the University of Toronto. The authorities in the province are certainly not neglecting the important work of teaching the young idea how to shoot. It is recorded that during 1918 there was expended in public construction \$7,498,891. There were employed in that year, 5655 teachers in the schools which numbered 2760,

and had an enrollment of 111,109 pupils, and an average attendance of 68,489, or 61.64 per cent. Elementary education is easily among the most important of the factors which operate to make Canadians of the sons and daughters of the aliens who have migrated to Canada from abroad to establish themselves in the Dominion, and help in the business of production and the making sure of the prosperity of the country at large and Alberta seems to be tackling the problem in a broad way.

Mecca of Tourists.

Nature, and the desire of mankind to see and enjoy the beautiful, have conspired to make of Alberta an immense resort for tourists. The majesty of the mountains and the wild sanctuary of the parks set aside within the boundaries of the province, snow-capped peaks cutting the sky-line along the inter-provincial boundary with British Columbia on the west, deep gorges and canyons and tumbling waters, give ample returns to the thousands of tourists who annually visit Alberta on summer journeying bent. Unlike the rose, therefore, the province is not condemned to bluish unseen, and the vacationist must, of necessity, because of the large part of the province he must traverse before achieving his destination, and the cities touched enroute, carrying away with him a picture of the natural riches of the province as well as one of the natural beauties. This is a means of advertising that is hardly excelled by any other, and will prove to be of inestimable value in connection with the development of prosperity in the foothill country—Canadian National Magazine.

A JUNE MORNING.

An oriole sends his notes
Afar on the morning air.
The sun peeps over the trees,
And the world is wonderfully fair.
The grass is misty with dew
That clings to my wandering feet.
Up beyond is the sky so blue,
Down low come the breezes sweet.
Oh God, Thou hast given to me
A gift of beauty and worth.
What greater thing could there be
Than the early morning earth.

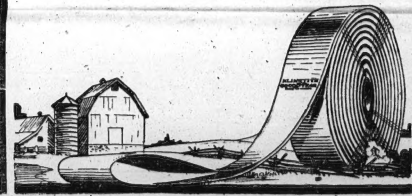
—Anna M. Walker.

THE POET'S LAMENT.

I could write such a wonderful poem
right now.
If I only could think what to say.
I'm sure that I have one real good
in my brow,
And then the fool thing fades away.
I get out my beautiful new fountain
pen
And a car load of paper, or so.
By the time I get started, oh why of
course then
The thing has decided to go.
And leaves my old brain just as
blank as before
Or maybe a little bit worse.
Sometimes then I think I won't try
any more
To write even one single verse.
For I don't seem to do it well in the
daylight
For the kids make a terrible row,
And I surely can't sit up and do it
at night.
Great Scott! It is twelve o'clock now,
—"Poetical Pete."

**Are Klingtite Belts—
To Good for the farm?**

Some say they are!
But no good farmer will admit that he is satisfied with inferior belts. Farm powerwork needs just as fine a belt as does the city factory. That is why Goodyear Klingtite Belts are taking such a strong hold. Klingtite Belts may cost more to buy. But they certainly cost less to use. They last longer. And they do the work better. If better belt interests you, see us about Klingtite Belts.

**W. Ketchin & Co.**

FOR A GOOD
Cold Drink, Dish of Ice Cream
Hot or Cold Lunch, Go to the—

IRMA
Ice Cream Parlor
R. KENNETH STEWART, Prop.

Demand Al Azhar

Your Cigar Opportunity

Made in the province you make
your money in

The Edmonton Cigar Factory, Limited.
EDMONTON ALBERTA CANADA

What is a Recommendation Worth?

That depends very much upon who gives it. For instance, we recommend Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" as the cheapest mileage you can buy.

And we know a lot about tires. We have to in our business. Hence our recommendation should carry some weight, apart from the fact that we are benefiting to some extent by your custom.

We know that if you buy once, you will buy again—because you will find that our recommendation saves you money on mileage.

We will give you a guarantee with Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes," too—a guarantee that protects you against any defect in material or workmanship which may arise at any time in the life of the tire. And we will get you an adjustment on that basis should necessity arise, without quibble or red-tape. Drop in and let us show you Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" to-day if you can.

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Condensed Tires in all Standard Sizes

E. T. McDOWELL, Irma, Alberta



Viking Co-Operative Creamery Association Viking, Alberta

STATEMENT OF BALANCE ON CREAM RECEIVED

From Jan. 1st, 1921, up to July 30th, 1921

2 weeks ending Jan. 14th,	3c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending Jan. 28th,	3c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending Feb. 11th,	4c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending Feb. 22nd,	5c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending March 12th,	5c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending March 26th,	4c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending April 9th,	5c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending April 23rd,	5c per lb Bal.
No Balance April 23 to June 4, 1921	
2 weeks ending June 18th,	4c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending July 2nd,	6c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending July 16th,	5c per lb Bal.
2 weeks ending July 30th,	4c per lb Bal.

There was no balance last year owing to market's decline on almost every shipment and the high prices paid for fat during summer and winter, in fact our settlement did not come from Department until this spring as butter made last September and October was not sold until this spring, settlement was some \$155.00 along with the net earnings shown on Annual Statement makes some \$900.00 of an earnings on \$82,636.27 of a turnover, therefore we may be thankful to the Department of Agriculture and Dairy Commissioner for their assistance in carrying over the surplus of last fall's make so that our Books did not show a deficit. It is also hoped that the Government elected will carry on with the Dairy Commissioner their good work in the future.

Would also say that though we do not make a practice of notifying changes in prices, sending out forerunners, etc., as you all know this costs money, therefore we ask you to STAY BY YOUR CREAMERY NO MATTER WHAT PROPAGANDA IS CIRCULATED BY OTHER AGENTS. We always have paid Highest Prices. You only pay manufacturing cost, overhead charges plus 1/4c working fund, whether you are a shareholder or patron. When you increase the make you lessen cost of manufacturing, thus increasing price of Butter Fat. Note Balance for two weeks ending July 2nd when Standard Grading commenced. This Balance is merely a sample of what might happen were it not for Co-operation.

J. E. KRINGEN, President.

We have been asked by the Dairy Commissioner of Alberta to make the Exhibit Box of Butter for the month of October for the Province of Alberta for the Dominion Butter Contest at Ottawa, to be scored at Montreal, Quebec. This box of butter is to be made the first 15 days of October. There is one box out of each Province in the Dominion for exhibit, therefore I ask of the Creamery patrons to wash their separator after each skimming and cool the cream immediately after skimming. While we have partly overcome sour and stale flavors of late, yet we have mostly N. O's, which the judges call "Not Clean." This flavor cannot be detected in the raw cream if it is sweet, and you will see that we are at the mercy of the producers. Therefore, as I said before, clean your machine and cool the cream, and you have done your part and we will do the rest. I will not exhibit unless I get the proper quality of cream.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours, truly,

J. J. Skalitzy, Manager

\$50 to \$5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

- No better life investment available
- No better security obtainable
- Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
- Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
- Not affected by trade depression
- Free from Dominion Income Tax
- No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster or write, postage free, to S. T. Massey, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.



HON. HERBERT GREENFIELD
Premier of Alberta

IRMA MARKET

Prices subject to change without notice.

WHEAT

No. 1	1.06
No. 2	1.03
No. 3	.98

OATS

2 CW	.28
Extra Feed	.25
1 Feed	.22

BARLEY

No. 3	.42
No. 4	.47
No. 5	.22

FLAX

No. 1	1.60
No. 2	1.53

RYE

No. 2	.80
-------	-----

STOCK

Hogs	9c
------	----

PRODUCE

Butter	35c
Eggs	30c
Sugar	20-24c
Flour	5.90

Wants, Notice Strays, Etc.

LOST—4 spring calves, 1 clear red, 1 red with white on head (steer), 1 roan with white head, 1 strawberry roan. Half circle cut out of each ear.
—N. L. Fuder, S. W. 13-45-10, Irma.

LOST—on road northeast of Irma, red carriage rug. Finder kindly notify Mrs. H. Wilson, N. W. 7-40-8, Irma.

\$1200.00 buys 34 cattle and a purebred Red Polled bull. Apply to J. A. O'Rourke, Irma. 26-8p

Tax Sale

SALE OF LANDS IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KINSLEA No. 424.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Kinslea No. 424 will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs at 1 P. M., at the School house at Kinslea, on Saturday, October 29th, 1921. A printed list of these lands may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality.

Unless arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid the Treasurer will proceed to sell the lands at the time and place mentioned.

Dated at Kinslea, the 5th day of September, 1921.

241uf BLAKE H. GREEN, Treasurer.

Tax Sale

SALE OF LANDS IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BATTLE RIVER No. 423 FOR ARREARS OF TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs in the Village of Irma, on the Third Day of December, 1921, at the hour of Two o'clock, P. M.

A full list of the said lands may be seen in the Irma Times issued on the 16th day of September, 1921.

Dated at Irma this 13th day of September, 1921.

241fc R. J. TATE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Will all canvassers for the Red Cross who have not turned in their books do so at once to Mrs. Tripp or Mrs. Hardy.



HON. R. G. REID,
Minister of Health

POSTAL RATES INCREASE

Publishers have been circularized of an impending increase in the rate of postage on newspapers to come into effect on January 1st, next.

The rate is increased one hundred per cent. At present it is three quarters of a cent per pound, but after January 1st it will be one and half cents per pound. Since the rate used to be one quarter of a cent per pound, the increase will eventually be five hundred per cent.

CLOSING OUT

AUCTION SALE

Having been instructed by Owner I will sell by Public Auction Horses, Cattle, Farm Implements, etc., at S. E. Quarter 2-45-10-W4 8 miles S. W. of Irma and 6 miles Southeast of Jarrov. on—

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7TH

Lunch at 11.30 a. m. Sale immediately after.

HORSES—Team Geldings, 1,300 lbs each 8-year-old; Two Mares with Colts at foot about 1,300 and 1,500 lbs; Team Bay Geldings, Aged; Two Yearling Colts, heavy boned; Filly, three years old, Grade Belgian; Good Saddle Horse; Team Bay Geldings, 1,350 lbs 6 and 7 years old.

CATTLE—Four good Milch Cows, one just fresh and others coming in for late Fall; Three Steers, three years old; Six Heifers, 2 years old; Five Yearlings.

CHICKENS—About four dozen chickens.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Two Adams Wagons; Massey Harris Binder, 7 ft; Frost & Wood, Mower and Rake; Great West 14 in. Gang Plow; Great West 16 in. Sulky with 4 in. Breaker Bottom; Three Section Lever Harrow & Cart; 14 in. Disc Harrow; Set of Bob Sleighs; All above machinery practically new and in good shape.

HARNESS—Four Sets Good Working Harness; One Stock Saddle.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Kitchen Range, Home Comfort; Coal Heater; Kitchen Cabinet; Kitchen Table; Centre Table Oak; Bed Spring and Mattress; High-class Book Case, Dishes, Fans, etc. About 25 tons Good Hay and 15 Bags Potatoes and Straw from 200 acres. Other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: All articles of \$15.00 and under, Cash; over that amount credit will be given until Nov. 1st, 1922 on approved bankable joint lien notes bearing 8 per cent interest. A discount of 5 per cent for Cash on credit amounts.

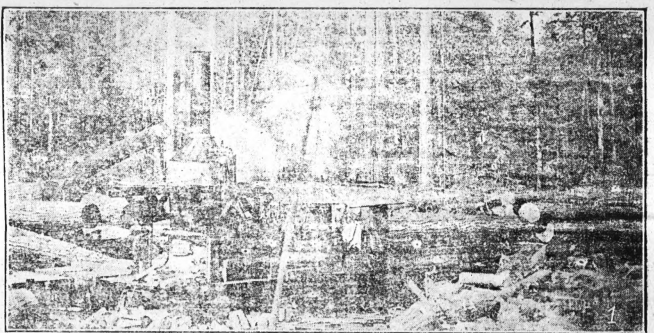
COL. G. ROHRER, Auctioneer

H. BJERHOEL, Prop. W. MASSON, Clerk

Patronize Times' Advertisers

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Lumbering in British Columbia



The greatest industry in British Columbia is lumber. Many thousands of men are employed in handling it, from the adventurer's prospector who sets out for parts unknown and unexplored to look for fresh and profitable timber-lands, down to the expert polisher who finishes off the beautifully veined panel of Douglas Fir at the factory.

It is estimated that there are 400 billion feet of merchantable timber in the Province, more than half the forest wealth of Canada, and experts say that over five times the amount at present cut every year could be used without encroaching too much on the timber resources of the Province.

The value of forest products for 1919 was \$70,285,494, but this was largely owing to the high prices prevailing for all lumber, wood-pulp, etc., due to a world shortage and a great demand.

The Douglas Fir is the most famous of all British Columbia's trees, growing to a height of 250 ft. and 6 and 9 ft. in diameter. It is used for house construction, boat-building, mine props, poles, railway ties, bridge and truss timbers and many other things.

Then there is the Red Cedar, famed all over the world for its shingles; it produces doors, frames and finely dressed paneling for living-rooms; the Sitka Spruce for aeroplanes, and Western Hemlock for box-manufacturing and pulpwood.

Vancouver is a city of sawmills; there is a fringe of them lining the creeks and inlets of the coast around the city and one seldom looks out to sea without watching some little tug towing a huge boom of logs behind it that have come perhaps from some camp hundreds of miles away up the coast.

Who shall say the lumberjack's life is not one of the best there is? Here free and next to nature, he spends his day in the great outdoors with the scent of the sap that oozes out of the fresh-cut ends; the smell of the wood-smoke of his camp fires, of wet moss and bursting balsam bark.

Instead of the deafening din of restless humanity he hears the roar of a distant waterfall, the call of wild geese or the warbling cry of his fellows—"Timber!"—re-echoing thro' the silent forest before thunderous landslides tell him that another giant fir has fallen beneath their hands.

His good day's work done, he has nothing else to think about but his evening meal all ready waiting for him at the cook-house—and a pipe.



(1) A Donkey Engine used to draw in and load logs on the cars.

(2) Cutting down a Douglas Fir tree in B. C.

There are in British Columbia 600 pulp and paper mills, 212 saw-mills and 70 shingle mills, so it will be realized that the lumber world in this Province is a vastly important one to all those who have their heads in it, from the lumber-king himself down to the expert sawyer who can command almost any wage he asks by reason of his rare ability.

—H. G. W.